guin" of the Falkland Islands is of this species, and quite distinct from the true *E. chrysocome* of Forster, which is an inhabitant more particularly of the Australian seas. As, however, Capt. Abbott has obtained a single specimen of the true *Eudyptes chrysocome* in the Falklands, the latter bird must also be retained in the list as a straggler.

11. Eudyptes antarcticus (Forster): Voy. Erebus & Terror, Birds, pl. 26.

Capt. Abbott obtained a single specimen of this Penguin in Berkeley Sound, East Falkland. It was by itself in the bay when procured. This example is now in Mr. Gould's collection.

The Penguins which occur in the Falkland Islands appear therefore to be no less than eight in number, viz.—

1. *Aptenodytes pennantii*. Called the "King Penguin."
2. *Spheniscus magellanicus*. "Jackass Penguin."
3. *Eudyptes chrysolophus*. "Macaroni Penguin."
4. —— *diadematus* (accidental visitor).
5. —— *chrysocome* (accidental visitor).
6. —— *nigrivestis*. "Rock-hopper Penguin."
7. —— *antarcticus* (accidental visitor).
8. *Pygosceles wagleri*. "Gentoo Penguin."

Of the preceding eleven species, on which I have remarked as above, ten are not included in my former list. This addition would raise the number of the species belonging to the Avifauna of these islands to sixty-seven. On the other hand, I may remark, Capt. Abbott doubts much the occurrence of *Cinclodes vulgaris* and *Scytalopus magellanicus* in the Falkland Islands, and is also unacquainted with *Phrygilus xanthogrammus*, which is perhaps not really distinct from *P. melanoderus*.

2. On the Asiatic Snake called Taphrometopon lineolatum by Professor Brandt. By Dr. W. Peters, of Berlin, For. Mem. Z.S.

The late Professor Eversmann of Kasan discovered in the year 1822, on his journey from Orenburg to Buchara, a species of Snake, which was described by Lichtenstein* as "*Coluber trabalis*, Pallas." The specimens are, as I find from the manuscript notes which Eversmann sent with his collection, from Buchara and the desert of "Burzuk" (Barusek), on the eastern shores of lake Aral, and bear in our museum the label "Nordasien, Eversmann." There were originally five examples of this snake in our collection; and three are still there. One of them was sent in December 1823 to Temminck. Now, as the description of *Chorisodon sibiricum* (in the 'Erpétologie Générale,' viii. p. 901) may perfectly well be applied to the *Coluber trabalis*,

* Ed. Eversmann, 'Reise von Orenburg nach Buchara,' Berlin, 1823, p. 146.

Lichtenstein (not Pallas), in the Berlin Museum, and as Bibron expressly remarks that his "*Monodiastema*" is founded on a specimen in the Leyden Museum labelled "*Coluber trabalis**," the latter is doubtless the same which Temminck received from Lichtenstein in 1823. I think this explanation necessary to prove that the habitat of the Leyden specimen is not Siberia properly so called, but the more southern part of Central Asia.

This snake is (what I should not have found out from Bibron's description), in the form and concavity of the head, and in the lanceolate longitudinally-grooved scales, very much like *Cœlopeltis lacertina*. There is scarcely any difference in the plates of the head, excepting in the loreal, which is single and very long. But the general form of the body and tail is very different, much longer and more slender than in *Cœlopeltis*. In a specimen of 1·065 m. in length the head is in all dimensions only half as large as in a *Cœlopeltis lacertina* of 0·930 m. in length. All this agrees exactly with the description Brandt (Bulletin Scientifique de l'Académie des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg, iii. p. 243) has given, in 1837, of a new species of snake, brought home by M. Karéline from the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea. His description, although rather short, is very accurate; but he has omitted to pay attention to the form of the teeth.

"Taphrometopon, n. g. *Scutum verticale valde elongatum, postice angustissimum. Corpus necnon cauda valde elongata et tenuia. Frons et vertex depressa. Frontis et verticis ratione ad genus* Cœlopeltis *accedit, sed præter corporis staturam, capite, præsertim rostro longiore, tetragono et scuto loreo elongato, simplice, necnon superciliis minus acute prominentibus differt.*"

"Coluber (Taphrometopon) lineolatus. *Caput sat angustum, oblongo-tetragonum. Collum penna anserina paulo crassius. Squamæ medium dorsum obtegentes omnes satis anguste lanceolatæ. Abdomen subplanum, album. Collum et abdominis anterior pars punctis lateralibus minoribus et centralibus paulo majoribus olivaceo-nigricantibus adspersa. Frons et verticis, necnon occipitis medium e griseo olivascentia. Dorsum cinereum, exceptis lineis quatuor e nigricante olivaceis, quarum duæ in superciliis incipientes parallele, sed parum distincte in medio dorso pallidiores ad caudam usque decurrunt, et duæ aliæ pone nares initium capientes ab oculis interruptæ in lateribus corporis subevanidæ et magis griseæ conspiciuntur. Corporis longitudo* 1′ 11″, *caudæ* 5½, *abdominis latitudo summa* 4‴."

Brandt does not mention the grooved appearance of the scales;

* Duméril (*l. c.* p. 902) cites *Coluber trabalis*, "Schlegel." But this seems to be a mistake; for Schlegel's *Coluber trabalis* is, as Dr. Günther (Catalogue of Snakes, p. 93) justly remarks, synonymous with *Coluber* (*Elaphis*) *dione*, Pallas, and the true *Coluber trabalis* of Pallas only a variety of *Zamenis atrovirens*, Shaw, sp.

but his specimen seems to have been very young, according to the dimensions he has given.

A few years later, in 1841, apparently the same snake was described and figured by Eichwald (Fauna Caspio-caucasica, p. 123, t. 29) under the name of *Cœlopeltis vermiculata*, from the western shores of the Caspian Sea. At least, the number of the longitudinal rows of scales, seventeen, agrees with *Chorisodon*, and not with *Cœlopeltis lacertina*, which has nineteen rows of scales. Yet I have some doubts of their identity, the general form of Eichwald's species being more like that of the latter.

The examination of the teeth of the three Berlin specimens shows no free space between the maxillary teeth, as described by Bibron; but they form a continued row, excepting the hinder furrowed ones, which are separated, as usual, by a small interval from the rest. There are (fig. 5) first seven very small teeth, only loosely attached to the maxillary bone, then three very long and strong ones, followed again by four smaller ones. Bibron found a free space in front of the longer teeth, because the two small ones before them were detached.

The nine palatine and fourteen pterygoidal teeth are still smaller, decreasing in size from the front palatal tooth. It is therefore very fortunate that Brandt's name has the priority, as neither Bibron's "*Monodiastema*" nor Duméril's "*Chorisodon*" would be very suitable appellations for this form. The lower jaw has on each side eighteen teeth; they increase very rapidly from the first to the fourth, which is followed by fourteen smaller ones. Bibron counts twenty-five; I might have found the same number, or more, if I had reckoned the changing teeth on the inner side. The form of the transversal and pterygoidal bone is the same as in *Cœlopeltis*, and not as in *Psammophis* (*moniliger*).

I can hardly add anything to the external description given by Lichtenstein and Bibron. The front part of the frontal (vertical) plate is either straight, or it forms a very obtuse angle; the loreal is curved a little (see fig. 2); and all the specimens have nine upper and ten lower labials. One specimen has 192 abdominal scuta and 103 pairs of subcaudal scales; the second 189 abdominal scuta and 90 pairs of subcaudal scales; the third 189 and 99. All have the anal plate divided, and seventeen longitudinal rows of scales. All have four large dark olive-coloured bands and a smaller middle one on the head. In one, all four bands continue to the end of the tail; the second shows, as described by Bibron, no lateral bands, but three rows of small dark spots on the dorsal part; and the third has neither lateral nor dorsal strokes, the head-bands being lost on the neck. One of them has the lips and the under part of the head yellow, and without any spots; in the two others the labials and the chin are dotted with black. All have the middle of the abdominal scuta dotted with black, and a black longitudinal stroke on their external parts, which forms on each side an uninterrupted line to the end of the tail. The rest of the under side is yellowish, but appears to have been during life of a red colour.

	A.	B.	C.
Total length	$1^{m}{\cdot}065$	$1^{m}{\cdot}115$	$1^{m}{\cdot}065$
Length of tail	0 ·28	0 ·25	0 ·27
——— of head	0 ·022	0 ·024	0 ·025
Distance of eyes	0 ·006	0 ·007	0 ·007
Breadth of head behind	0 ·010	0 ·010	0 ·010
Greatest breadth of body	0 ·012	0 ·015	0 ·014

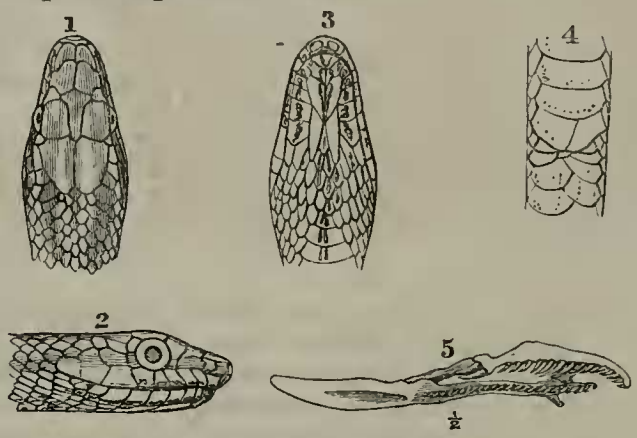
The largest specimen contained in its stomach three species of lizards, viz. *Phrynocephalus helioscopus*, Pallas, *Eremias velox*, Pall., juv. (*vittata*, Eversmann), and *Eremias variabilis*, Pall.

Conclusions.—1. *Chorisodon sibiricum*, Dum. & Bibr., does not come from Siberia properly so called, but from the sandy deserts of Central Asia, around Lake Aral and the Caspian Sea.

2. The row of unfurrowed maxillary teeth is not interrupted by a diastema.

3. *Chorisodon* is closely allied to *Cœlopeltis*; it would therefore be most unnatural to separate them into two different families.

4. The name *Chorisodon sibiricum* (date 1854) must be rejected, as it applies to the same species which had been named in 1837, by Brandt, *Taphrometopon lineolatum*.



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

Figs. 1–3. Head, viewed from different sides. Nat. size.—Fig. 4. Anal region. Nat. size.—Fig. 5. Maxillary, palatinal, and pterygoidal bones, with the teeth, from the right side. Twice magnified.

3. Descriptions of some Butterflies from the collection of Mr. Wallace. By W. C. Hewitson.

(Plates VIII., IX.)

Diadema divona. (Pl. VIII. fig. 1.)

Alis omnibus nigris, duplice serie submarginali macularum flavidarum, anticis ante medium fascia lata macularum oblongarum serieque macularum flavidarum, posticis basi ad medium flavidis, venis nigris.

Upperside, male: dark brown, rufous towards the anal angle of the posterior wing. Anterior wing with numerous bands and spots